

Germany is perhaps in advance. Her technical schools are numerous and efficient, and the names of Siemens and Hofmann attest to her influence in English industrial arts.

Canada, with her vast agricultural, mineral, and other resources, surely needs to make more adequate provision for technical education than is now available. The wealth of a country can only be increased in one way, and that is by increasing the rate of production. This can be done by increasing the number of productive labourers, and especially by increasing their efficiency. Wealth must be raised from soil, rock, and sea; or it must come from the laborious hands of the skilled artificer. It is useless to look to any policy of government for material prosperity, until we have attended to this point, viz.: to see to it that the *producers* are as efficient as possible. To this end, we require technical schools. We have one in Toronto, and now we ask for one in Kingston, for the eastern part of the Province, to train our young men for their maintenance. Here is great mineral wealth. Here is room for the planting of manufactures which shall meet the wants of our increasing population. In a word, there is good reason for the prayer of the city and county councils of Eastern Ontario, as embodied in the resolutions, of which the following serves as a type:

"Moved by Ald. Gildersleeve, seconded by Ald. McIntyre:

"Whereas the Government of the Province of Ontario has set apart a valuable site in the Queen's Park, Toronto, for Victoria College, and proposes to establish also at the public cost, a new university professoriate, or to greatly extend the School of Science in Toronto; and whereas, in the above and other ways, private and denominational effort, in the work of higher education, is acknowledged,

and, by the combination of public and private liberality, to further a desirable common end, voluntary contributions for colleges situated in Toronto are stimulated; and whereas it is only just that this policy should be extended to Eastern Ontario, in whose centre a fully equipped university has been established through the liberality of the people, continued for nearly fifty years; and whereas any legislative measure dealing with university education should be a comprehensive one: and whereas it would be injurious to the best interests of the Province if all the means of obtaining a practical scientific education were centralized in Toronto, as well as opposed to the spirit of our institutions, and particularly of our educational system; and whereas this section of the Province requires for the development of its mining, manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural, shipping, chemical and other interests, the establishment of a school of practical science; and whereas such schools can be carried on most efficiently and most economically in a university city, because instruction can be obtained in such fundamental subjects as mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, natural history, without direct cost to the Government, and at a great saving of time and expense to the young men who desire to obtain that thorough scientific training by which the country as a whole is benefited, as may be seen by the comparatively small cost of the Toronto School of Science in the past because of its contiguity to University College:

"Therefore, be it resolved, (1) that this council respectfully memorialize the Government of the Province of Ontario to take steps to establish in Kingston, in connection with and as part of its educational policy, an institution in which instruction shall be given in mining and metallurgy;